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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 27 October 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) that took place between 15 October 2006 and 22 October 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-59038 (E) 301006 301006

Annex to the identical letters dated 27 October 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Date: 21 October 2006

Summary

Israeli violations and acts of aggression that took place between 15 October 2006 and 22 October 2006

Air violations

Between 1100 hours and 1415 hours on 17 October 2006, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and overflew the area of Bint Jbeil.

Between 2055 hours and 2110 hours on the same day, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and overflew Jabal Maroun (north-west of Borj Qalaouay).

Between 2315 hours on 17 October 2006 and 0215 hours on 18 October 2006, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and overflew the sea off Al-Bayada. It circled over the areas of Bint Jbeil, Al-Bayada, Rmaich, Aalma al-Chaab and Al-Naqoura and left Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab.

Between 0945 hours and 1000 hours on 18 October 2006, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over Jabal Maroun (north-west of Borj Qalaouay).

Between 1005 hours and 1312 hours on the same day, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and overflew the sea near the area of Al-Bayada in an easterly direction. It circled over the southern areas and left Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab.

Between 1300 hours and 1445 hours on the same day, enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and overflew, at very high altitude, the areas of Al-Naqoura and Bint Jbeil.

Between 1359 hours and 1615 hours on the same day, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and overflew the sea off the city of Sour in an easterly direction. It circled over the southern areas and left Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab.

Land violations

Between 1020 hours and 1755 hours on 15 October 2006, six Israeli civilians entered Lebanese territory headed towards a former resistance outpost in the town of Al-Ghajar.

Between 0925 hours and 1830 hours on 17 October 2006, four Israeli civilians entered Lebanese territory headed towards a former resistance outpost in the town of Al-Ghajar.

At 1200 hours on the same day, enemy Israeli troops were operating an excavator on the side of the road near the barbed-wire fence inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the towns of Kfar Kila and Aadaisse. They proceeded, in the presence of a Spanish patrol operating as part of the United Nation Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), to extend the excavator's arm over the aforementioned fence into Lebanese territory and dug a passage to collect the rainwater without going through the fence.

At 0800 hours on 18 October 2006, a cluster bomb left behind in the wake of the Israeli aggression exploded, hitting livestock on the outskirts of the town of Blida.

Between 1305 hours and 1735 hours on the same day, three Israeli civilians entered Lebanese territory headed towards a former resistance outpost in the town of Al-Ghajar.

At 2245 hours on the same day, enemy Israeli troops carried out night exercises inside occupied Palestinian territory along the line between Metulla settlement and the Shab'a Farms. At 2245 hours, those troops fired a flare shell from their headquarters in the occupied Shab'a Farms. At 2310 hours, vehicles were heard moving inside the occupied Palestinian territories opposite the town of Ramiye.

Between 0950 hours and 1650 hours on 19 October 2006, four Israeli civilians entered Lebanese territory headed towards a former resistance outpost in the town of Al-Ghajar.

At 1515 hours on 20 October 2006, a cluster bomb left behind in the wake of the recent Israeli aggression exploded, injuring Ibrahim Salmani on his left foot. He was taken to Jabal Amil Hospital for treatment.

Between 1130 hours and 1720 hours on 22 October 2006, a Poclain excavator belonging to enemy Israeli forces was observed being used to reinforce the Rouaisset al-Aalam outpost inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.

United Nations S/2006/853

Security Council

D:str.: General
30 October 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 1 November 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council*

Please find attached a list of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology related to other weapons of mass destruction programmes (see annex). I should be grateful if you would make the necessary arrangements for this list to be issued as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Peter **Burian**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)
concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

* The present document supersedes the communication dated 13 October 2006 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/816).

06-59150 (E) 061106

Annex

Chemical Precursors

1,3-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane	(63905-10-2)
1,4-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane	(142868-93-7)
1,5-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane	(142868-94-8)
2-Chloroethanol	(107-07-3)
2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide	(2625-76-5)
3-Hydroxy-1-methylpiperidine	(3554-74-3)
3-Quinuclidinol	(1619-34-7)
3-Quinuclidone	(3731-38-2)
Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonyldifluorides	
Amiton: O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] phosphorothiolate and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts	(78-53-5)
Ammonium bifluoride	(1341-49-7)
Arsenic trichloride	(7784-34-1)
Benzilic acid	(76-93-7)
Bis(2-chloroethylthio)methane	(63869-13-6)
Bis(2-chloroethylthiomethyl)ether	(63918-90-1)
BZ: 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate	(6581-06-2)
Chloropicrin: Trichloronitromethane	(76-06-2)
Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate	(1445-76-7)
Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate	(7040-57-5)
Cyanogen chloride	(506-77-4)
Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphoramidates	
Diethyl ethylphosphonate	(78-38-6)
Diethyl methylphosphonate	(683-08-9)
Diethyl methylphosphonite	(15715-41-0)
Diethyl N,N-dimethylosphoramidate	(2404-03-7)
Diethyl phosphite	(762-04-9)
Diethylaminoethanol	(100-37-8)
Diisopropylamine	(108-18-9)
Dimethyl ethylphosphonate	(6163-75-3)
Dimethyl methylphosphonate	(756-79-6)
Dimethyl phosphite (DMP)	(868-85-9)
Dimethylamine hydrochloride	(506-59-2)

Dimethylamine	(124-40-3)
Ethyldiethanolamine	(139-87-7)
Ethylphosphinyl dichloride	(1498-40-4)
Ethylphosphinyl difluoride	(430-78-4)
Ethylphosphonyl dichloride	(1066-50-8)
Ethylphosphonyl difluoride	(753-98-0)
HN1: Bis(2-chloroethyl)ethylamine	(538-07-8)
HN2: Bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine	(51-75-2)
HN3: Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine	(555-77-1)
Hydrogen cyanide	(74-90-8)
Hydrogen fluoride	(7664-39-3)
Lewisite 1: 2-Chlorovinyldichloroarsine	(541-25-3)
Lewisite 2: Bis(2-chlorovinyl)chloroarsine	(40334-69-8)
Lewisite 3: Tris(2-chlorovinyl)arsine	(40334-70-1)
Methyl benzilate	(76-89-1)
Methyldiethanolamine	(105-59-9)
Methylphosphinyl dichloride	(676-83-5)
Methylphosphinyl difluoride	(753-59-3)
Methylphosphonic acid	(993-13-5)
Methylphosphonothioic dichloride	(676-98-2)
Methylphosphonyl dichloride (DC)	(676-97-1)
Methylphosphonyl difluoride (DF)	(676-99-3)
Mustard gas: Bis(2-chloroethyl)sulfide	(505-60-2)
N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-ols and corresponding protonated salts*	
N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-thiols and corresponding protonated salts	
N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl-2-chlorides and corresponding protonated salts	
N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidic dihalides	
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethane thiol	(5842-07-9)
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-amino-ethanol	(96-80-0)
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride	(96-79-7)
N,N-Diisopropyl-2-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride	(4261-68-1)
N,N-Dimethylaminophosphoryl dichloride	(677-43-0)

O-Alkyl (<C10, incl. cycloalkyl) alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonofluoridates	
e.g. Sarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate	(107-44-8)
Soman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate	(96-64-0)
O-Alkyl (<C10, incl. cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidocyanidates	
O-Alkyl (H or <C10, incl. cycloalkyl) O-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonites and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts	
O-Alkyl (H or <C10, incl. cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts	
O-Ethyl 2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite (QL)	(57856-11-8)
O-Mustard: Bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl)ether	(63918-89-8)
PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene	(382-21-8)
Phosgene: Carbonyl dichloride	(75-44-5)
Phosphorus oxychloride	(10025-87-3)
Phosphorus pentachloride	(10026-13-8)
Phosphorus pentasulphide	(1314-80-3)
Phosphorus trichloride	(7719-12-2)
Pinacolone	(75-97-8)
Pinacolyl alcohol	(464-07-3)
Potassium bifluoride	(7789-29-9)
Potassium cyanide	(151-50-8)
Potassium fluoride	(7789-23-3)
Sesquimustard: 1,2-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)ethane	(3563-36-8)
Sodium bifluoride	(1333-83-1)
Sodium cyanide	(143-33-9)
Sodium fluoride	(7681-49-4)
Sodium sulphide	(1313-82-2)
Sulphur dichloride	(10545-99-0)
Sulphur monochloride	(10025-67-9)
Tabun (GA): O-Ethyl N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidocyanidate	(77-81-6)
Thiodiglycol	(111-48-8)
Thionyl chloride	(7719-09-7)
Triethanolamine	(102-71-6)
Triethanolamine hydrochloride	(637-39-8)
Triethyl phosphite	(122-52-1)

Trimethyl phosphite (TMP)	(121-45-9)
VX: O-Ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate	(50782-69-9)

Dual-Use Chemical Manufacturing Facilities and Equipment and Related Technology

I. MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Note 1: The objective of these controls should not be defeated by the transfer of any non-controlled item containing one or more controlled components where the controlled component or components are the principal element of the item and can feasibly be removed or used for other purposes.

N.B.: In judging whether the controlled component or components are to be considered the principal element, governments should weigh the factors of quantity, value, and technological know-how involved and other special circumstances which might establish the controlled component or components as the principal element of the item being procured.

Note 2: The objective of these controls should not be defeated by the transfer of a whole plant, on any scale, which has been designed to produce any CW agent or controlled precursor chemical.

1. Reaction Vessels, Reactors or Agitators

Reaction vessels or reactors, with or without agitators, with total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m^3 (100 l) and less than 20 m^3 (20000 l), where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(f) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(g) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

Agitators for use in the above-mentioned reaction vessels or reactors, where all surfaces of the agitator or component that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(f) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(g) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

2. Storage Tanks, Containers or Receivers

Storage tanks, containers or receivers with a total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m^3 (100 l) where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(f) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(g) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

3. Heat Exchangers or Condensers

Heat exchangers or condensers with a heat transfer surface area less than 20 m^2, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:

(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) graphite;
(f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(g) titanium or titanium alloys;
(h) zirconium or zirconium alloys;
(i) silicon carbide; or
(j) titanium carbide.

4. Distillation or Absorption Columns

Distillation or absorption columns of internal diameter greater than 0.1 m, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:

(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) graphite;
(f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(g) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(h) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

5. Filling Equipment

Remotely operated filling equipment in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:
(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight; or
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight.

6. Valves

Valves, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being produced, processed, or contained are made from the following materials:
(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(f) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(g) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

7. Multi-Walled Piping

Multi-walled piping incorporating a leak detection port, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:
(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) graphite;
(f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(g) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(h) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

8. Pumps

Pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 0.6 m3/h, or vacuum pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 5 m^3/h (under standard temperature (273 K (0o C)) and pressure (101.3 kPa) conditions), in which all surfaces that come into direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:
(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) graphite;
(f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;

(g) titanium or titanium alloys;
(h) zirconium or zirconium alloys;
(i) ceramics; or
(j) ferrosilicon.

9. Incinerators

Incinerators designed to destroy CW agents, controlled precursors or chemical munitions, having specially designed waste supply systems, special handling facilities, and an average combustion chamber temperature greater than 1000o C, in which all surfaces in the waste supply system that come into direct contact with the waste products are made from or lined with the following materials:
(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight; or
(c) ceramics.

II. TOXIC GAS MONITORING SYSTEMS AND DETECTORS

Toxic gas monitoring systems and dedicated detectors:
(a) designed for continuous operation and usable for the detection of chemical warfare agents or controlled precursors at concentrations of less than 0.3 mg/m³; or
(b) designed for the detection of cholinesterase-inhibiting activity.

III. RELATED TECHNOLOGY

The transfer of 'technology', including licenses, directly associated with:
(a) CW agents;
(b) controlled precursors; or
(c) controlled dual-use equipment items,
to the extent permitted by national legislation.

Technical assistance is subject to control. Controls on 'technology' transfer, including 'technical assistance', do not apply to information 'in the public domain' or to 'basic scientific research' or the minimum necessary information for patent application.

The approval for export of any controlled item of dual-use equipment also authorizes the export to the same end-user of the minimum 'technology' required for the installation, operation, maintenance or repair of that item.

Definition of Terms

'Technology': Specific information necessary for the 'development', 'production' or 'use' of a product. The information takes the form of 'technical data' or 'technical assistance'.

'Basic scientific research': Experimental or theoretical work undertaken principally to acquire new knowledge of the fundamental principles of phenomena or observable facts, not primarily directed towards a specific practical aim or objective.

'Development': 'Development' is related to all phases before 'production' such as:
(a) design;
(b) design research;
(c) design analysis;
(d) design concepts;
(e) assembly of prototypes;
(f) pilot production schemes;
(g) design data;
(h) process or transforming design data into a product;
(i) configuration design;
(j) integration design; and/or
(k) layouts.

'In the public domain': 'In the public domain', as it applies herein, means technology that has been made available without restrictions upon its further dissemination. (Copyright restrictions do not remove technology from being in the public domain).

'Production': Production means all production phases such as:
(a) construction;
(b) production engineering;
(c) manufacture;
(d) integration;
(e) assembly (mounting);
(f) inspection;
(g) testing; and/or
(h) quality assurance.

'Technical assistance': May take forms, such as: instruction, skills, training, working knowledge, consulting services.

N.B. 'Technical assistance' may involve transfer of 'technical data'.

'Technical data': May take forms such as blueprints, plans, diagrams, models, formulae, tables, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and instructions written or recorded on other media or devices such as disk, tape, read-only memories.

'Use': Operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul or refurbishing.

'Export': An actual shipment or transmission of controlled items out of the country. This includes transmission of technology by electronic media, fax or telephone.

Biological Agents

Viruses

Chikungunya virus
Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever virus
Dengue fever virus
Eastern equine encephalitis virus
Ebola virus
Hantaan virus
Junin virus
Lassa fever virus
Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
Machupo virus
Marburg virus
Monkey pox virus
Rift Valley fever virus
Tick-borne encephalitis virus (Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus)
Variola virus
Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus
Western equine encephalitis virus
White pox
Yellow fever virus
Japanese encephalitis virus
Kyasanur Forest virus
Louping ill virus
Murray Valley encephalitis virus
Omsk haemorrhagic fever virus
Oropouche virus
Powassan virus
Rocio virus
St Louis encephalitis virus

Rickettsiae

Coxiella burnetii
Bartonella quintana (Rochalimea quintana, Rickettsia quintana)
Rickettsia prowazeki
Rickettsia rickettsii

Bacteria

Bacillus anthracis
Brucella abortus
Brucella melitensis
Brucella suis
Chlamydia psittaci
Clostridium botulinum
Francisella tularensis
Burkholderia mallei (Pseudomonas mallei)
Burkholderia pseudomallei (Pseudomonas pseudomallei)
Salmonella typhi
Shigella dysenteriae
Vibrio cholerae
Yersinia pestis
Clostridium perfringens, epsilon toxin producing types
Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli, serotype O157 and other verotoxin producing serotypes

Toxins as follow and subunits thereof [1]

Botulinum toxins[2]
Clostridium perfringens toxins
Conotoxin
Ricin
Saxitoxin
Shiga toxin
Staphylococcus aureus toxins
Tetrodotoxin
Verotoxin
Microcystin (Cyanginosin)
Abrin
Cholera toxin
T-2 toxin
HT-2 toxin

[1] Excluding immunotoxins.
[2] Excluding botulinum toxins and conotoxins in product form meeting all of the following criteria:
- are pharmaceutical formulations designed for testing and human administration in the treatment of medical conditions;
- are pre-packaged for distribution as clinical or medical products; and,
- are authorized by a state authority to be marketed as clinical or medical products.

Genetically-modified Organisms

1. Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements from microorganisms in the list that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with pathogenicity.
2. Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements that contain nucleic acid sequences coding for any of the toxins on the list.

Plant Pathogens

Bacteria
Xanthomonas albilineans
Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae (Pseudomonas campestris pv. oryzae)

Fungi
Colletotrichum coffeanum var. virulans (Colletotrichum kahawae)
Cochliobolus miyabeanus (Helminthosporium oryzae)
Microcyclus ulei (syn. Dothidella ulei)
Puccinia graminis (syn. Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici)
Puccinia striiformis (syn. Puccinia glumarum)
Pyricularia grisea / Pyricularia oryzae

Genetically-modified Organisms

Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements from microorganisms in the list that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with pathogenicity.

Animal Pathogens

Viruses

African swine fever virus
Avian influenza virus 2
Bluetongue virus
Foot and mouth disease virus
Goat pox virus
Herpes virus (Aujeszky's disease)
Hog cholera virus (synonym: swine fever virus)
Lyssa virus
Newcastle disease virus
Peste des petits ruminants virus
Porcine enterovirus type 9 (synonym: swine vesicular disease virus)
Rinderpest virus

Sheep pox virus
Teschen disease virus
Vesicular stomatitis virus

Bacteria
Mycoplasma mycoides

Genetically-modified Organisms

Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements from microorganisms in the list that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with pathogenicity.

Dual-Use Biological Equipment and Related Technology

1. Equipment

1. Complete containment facilities at P3 or P4 containment level:

Complete containment facilities that meet the criteria for P3 or P4 (BL3, BL4, L3, L4) containment as specified in the WHO Laboratory Biosafety manual (2nd edition, Geneva, 1993) should be subject to export control.

2. Fermenters:

Fermenters capable of cultivation of pathogenic micro-organisms, viruses or for toxin production, without the propagation of aerosols, having a capacity of 100 litres or greater. Fermenters include bioreactors, chemostats and continuous-flow systems.

3. Centrifugal Separators:

Centrifugal separators capable of the continuous separation of pathogenic micro-organisms, without the propagation of aerosols, and having all the following characteristics:
- one or more sealing joints within the steam containment area;
- a flow rate greater than 100 litres per hour;
- components of polished stainless steel or titanium;
- capable of in-situ steam sterilisation in a closed state.

Technical note: Centrifugal separators include decanters.

4. Cross (tangential) Flow Filtration Equipment:

Cross (tangential) flow filtration equipment capable of continuous separation of pathogenic micro-organisms, viruses, toxins or cell cultures, without the propagation of aerosols, having all the following characteristics:

- a total filtration area equal to or greater than 5 square metres;
- capable of being steam-sterilized without preliminary dismantling.

5. Freeze-drying Equipment:

Steam sterilisable freeze-drying equipment with a condenser capacity of 50 kgs of ice or greater in 24 hours and less than 1000 kgs of ice in 24 hours.

6. As follows:
(a) Protective suits with full or partial ventilation.
(b) Class III biological safety cabinets or isolators with similar performance standards (e.g. flexible isolators, dry boxes, anaerobic chambers, glove boxes, or laminar flow hoods (closed with vertical flow)).

7. Aerosol inhalation chambers:

Chambers designed for aerosol challenge testing with micro-organisms, viruses or toxins and having a capacity of 1 cubic meter or greater.

8. Complete spraying systems specially designed or modified for dissemination of biological agents.

9. Equipment for the micro-encapsulation of live micro-organisms and toxins in the range of 1-10 um particle size, specifically:
(a) interfacial polycondensors;
(b) phase separators.

10. Fermenters of less than 20 litre capacity with special emphasis on aggregate orders or designs for use in combined systems.

11. Conventional or turbulent air-flow clean-air rooms and self-contained fan-HEPA filter units that may be used for P3 or P4 (BL3, BL4, L3, L4) containment facilities.

II. Related Technology

The transfer of 'technology' for 'development' or 'production' of:
(a) controlled biological agents; or
(b) controlled dual-use biological equipment items.

Controls on 'technology' transfer do not apply to information 'in the public domain' or to 'basic scientific research' or the minimum necessary information for patent application.

The approval for export of any controlled item of dual-use equipment also authorizes the export to the same end-user of the minimum 'technology' required for the installation, operation, maintenance, or repair of that item.

Definition of Terms

'Basic scientific research': Experimental or theoretical work undertaken principally to acquire new knowledge of the fundamental principles of phenomena or observable facts, not primarily directed towards a specific practical aim or objective.

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(b) design research;
(c) design analysis;
(d) design concepts;
(e) assembly of prototypes;
(f) pilot production schemes;
(g) design data;
(h) process or transforming design data into a product;
(i) configuration design;
(j) integration design; and/or
(k) layouts.

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(a) construction;
(b) production engineering;
(c) manufacture;
(d) integration;
(e) assembly (mounting);
(f) inspection;
(g) testing; and/or
(h) quality assurance.

'Technical assistance': May take forms, such as: instruction, skills, training, working knowledge, consulting services. 'Technical assistance' may involve transfer of 'technical data'.

'Technical data': May take forms such as blueprints, plans, diagrams, models, formulae, tables, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and instructions written or recorded on other media or devices such as disk, tape, read-only memories.

'Technology': Specific information necessary for the 'development', 'production', or 'use' of a product. The information takes the form of 'technical data' or 'technical assistance'.

'Use': Operation, installation, (including on-site installation), maintenance, (checking), repair, overhaul or refurbishing.

United Nations S/2006/853*

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 November 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 1 November 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council**

Please find attached a list of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology related to other weapons of mass destruction programmes (see annex). I should be grateful if you would make the necessary arrangements for this list to be issued as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Peter **Burian**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)
concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

* Reissued for technical reasons.

** The present document supersedes the communication dated 13 October 2006 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/816).

06-59150* (E) 071106

Annex

Chemical Precursors

1,3-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane	(63905-10-2)
1,4-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane	(142868-93-7)
1,5-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane	(142868-94-8)
2-Chloroethanol	(107-07-3)
2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide	(2625-76-5)
3-Hydroxy-1-methylpiperidine	(3554-74-3)
3-Quinuclidinol	(1619-34-7)
3-Quinuclidone	(3731-38-2)
Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonyldifluorides	
Amiton: O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] phosphorothiolate and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts	(78-53-5)
Ammonium bifluoride	(1341-49-7)
Arsenic trichloride	(7784-34-1)
Benzilic acid	(76-93-7)
Bis(2-chloroethylthio)methane	(63869-13-6)
Bis(2-chloroethylthiomethyl)ether	(63918-90-1)
BZ: 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate	(6581-06-2)
Chloropicrin: Trichloronitromethane	(76-06-2)
Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate	(1445-76-7)
Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate	(7040-57-5)
Cyanogen chloride	(506-77-4)
Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphoramidates	
Diethyl ethylphosphonate	(78-38-6)
Diethyl methylphosphonate	(683-08-9)
Diethyl methylphosphonite	(15715-41-0)
Diethyl N,N-dimethylosphoramidate	(2404-03-7)
Diethyl phosphite	(762-04-9)
Diethylaminoethanol	(100-37-8)
Diisopropylamine	(108-18-9)
Dimethyl ethylphosphonate	(6163-75-3)
Dimethyl methylphosphonate	(756-79-6)
Dimethyl phosphite (DMP)	(868-85-9)
Dimethylamine hydrochloride	(506-59-2)

Dimethylamine	(124-40-3)
Ethyldiethanolamine	(139-87-7)
Ethylphosphinyl dichloride	(1498-40-4)
Ethylphosphinyl difluoride	(430-78-4)
Ethylphosphonyl dichloride	(1066-50-8)
Ethylphosphonyl difluoride	(753-98-0)
HN1: Bis(2-chloroethyl)ethylamine	(538-07-8)
HN2: Bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine	(51-75-2)
HN3: Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine	(555-77-1)
Hydrogen cyanide	(74-90-8)
Hydrogen fluoride	(7664-39-3)
Lewisite 1: 2-Chlorovinyldichloroarsine	(541-25-3)
Lewisite 2: Bis(2-chlorovinyl)chloroarsine	(40334-69-8)
Lewisite 3: Tris(2-chlorovinyl)arsine	(40334-70-1)
Methyl benzilate	(76-89-1)
Methyldiethanolamine	(105-59-9)
Methylphosphinyl dichloride	(676-83-5)
Methylphosphinyl difluoride	(753-59-3)
Methylphosphonic acid	(993-13-5)
Methylphosphonothioic dichloride	(676-98-2)
Methylphosphonyl dichloride (DC)	(676-97-1)
Methylphosphonyl difluoride (DF)	(676-99-3)
Mustard gas: Bis(2-chloroethyl)sulfide	(505-60-2)
N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-ols and corresponding protonated salts*	
N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-thiols and corresponding protonated salts	
N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl-2-chlorides and corresponding protonated salts	
N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidic dihalides	
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethane thiol	(5842-07-9)
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-amino-ethanol	(96-80-0)
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride	(96-79-7)
N,N-Diisopropyl-2-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride	(4261-68-1)
N,N-Dimethylaminophosphoryl dichloride	(677-43-0)

O-Alkyl (≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl) alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonofluoridates

e.g. Sarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate (107-44-8)
Soman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate (96-64-0)

O-Alkyl (≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidocyanidates

O-Alkyl (H or ≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl) O-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonites and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts

O-Alkyl (H or ≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts

O-Ethyl 2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite (QL) (57856-11-8)
O-Mustard: Bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl)ether (63918-89-8)
PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene (382-21-8)
Phosgene: Carbonyl dichloride (75-44-5)
Phosphorus oxychloride (10025-87-3)
Phosphorus pentachloride (10026-13-8)
Phosphorus pentasulphide (1314-80-3)
Phosphorus trichloride (7719-12-2)
Pinacolone (75-97-8)
Pinacolyl alcohol (464-07-3)
Potassium bifluoride (7789-29-9)
Potassium cyanide (151-50-8)
Potassium fluoride (7789-23-3)
Sesquimustard: 1,2-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)ethane (3563-36-8)
Sodium bifluoride (1333-83-1)
Sodium cyanide (143-33-9)
Sodium fluoride (7681-49-4)
Sodium sulphide (1313-82-2)
Sulphur dichloride (10545-99-0)
Sulphur monochloride (10025-67-9)
Tabun (GA): O-Ethyl N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidocyanidate (77-81-6)
Thiodiglycol (111-48-8)
Thionyl chloride (7719-09-7)
Triethanolamine (102-71-6)
Triethanolamine hydrochloride (637-39-8)
Triethyl phosphite (122-52-1)

Trimethyl phosphite (TMP)	(121-45-9)
VX: O-Ethyl S-2 diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate	(50782-69-9)

Dual-Use Chemical Manufacturing Facilities and Equipment and Related Technology

I. MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Note 1: The objective of these controls should not be defeated by the transfer of any non-controlled item containing one or more controlled components where the controlled component or components are the principal element of the item and can feasibly be removed or used for other purposes.

N.B.: In judging whether the controlled component or components are to be considered the principal element, governments should weigh the factors of quantity, value, and technological know-how involved and other special circumstances which might establish the controlled component or components as the principal element of the item being procured.

Note 2: The objective of these controls should not be defeated by the transfer of a whole plant, on any scale, which has been designed to produce any CW agent or controlled precursor chemical.

1. Reaction Vessels, Reactors or Agitators

Reaction vessels or reactors, with or without agitators, with total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m^3 (100 l) and less than 20 m^3 (20000 l), where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(f) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(g) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

Agitators for use in the above-mentioned reaction vessels or reactors, where all surfaces of the agitator or component that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(f) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(g) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

2. Storage Tanks, Containers or Receivers

Storage tanks, containers or receivers with a total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m^3 (100 l) where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(f) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(g) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

3. Heat Exchangers or Condensers

Heat exchangers or condensers with a heat transfer surface area less than 20 m^2, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:

(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) graphite;
(f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(g) titanium or titanium alloys;
(h) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

4. Distillation or Absorption Columns

Distillation or absorption columns of internal diameter greater than 0.1 m, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:

(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) graphite;
(f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(g) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(h) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

5. Filling Equipment

Remotely operated filling equipment in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:
(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight; or
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight.

6. Valves

Valves, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being produced, processed, or contained are made from the following materials:
(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(f) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(g) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

7. Multi-Walled Piping

Multi-walled piping incorporating a leak detection port, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:
(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) graphite;
(f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
(g) titanium or titanium alloys; or
(h) zirconium or zirconium alloys.

8. Pumps

Pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 0.6 m3/h, or vacuum pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 5 m^3/h (under standard temperature (273 K (0o C)) and pressure (101.3 kPa) conditions), in which all surfaces that come into direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:
(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
(c) fluoropolymers;
(d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
(e) graphite;
(f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;

(g) titanium or titanium alloys;
(h) zirconium or zirconium alloys;
(i) ceramics; or
(j) ferrosilicon.

9. Incinerators

Incinerators designed to destroy CW agents, controlled precursors or chemical munitions, having specially designed waste supply systems, special handling facilities, and an average combustion chamber temperature greater than 1000o C, in which all surfaces in the waste supply system that come into direct contact with the waste products are made from or lined with the following materials:
(a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
(b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight; or
(c) ceramics.

II. TOXIC GAS MONITORING SYSTEMS AND DETECTORS

Toxic gas monitoring systems and dedicated detectors:
(a) designed for continuous operation and usable for the detection of chemical warfare agents or controlled precursors at concentrations of less than 0.3 mg/m^3; or
(b) designed for the detection of cholinesterase-inhibiting activity.

III. RELATED TECHNOLOGY

The transfer of 'technology', including licenses, directly associated with:
(a) CW agents;
(b) controlled precursors; or
(c) controlled dual-use equipment items;
to the extent permitted by national legislation.

Technical assistance is subject to control. Controls on 'technology' transfer, including 'technical assistance', do not apply to information 'in the public domain' or to 'basic scientific research' or the minimum necessary information for patent application.

The approval for export of any controlled item of dual-use equipment also authorizes the export to the same end-user of the minimum 'technology' required for the installation, operation, maintenance or repair of that item.

Definition of Terms

'Technology' - Specific information necessary for the 'development', 'production' or 'use' of a product. The information takes the form of 'technical data' or 'technical assistance'.

'Basic scientific research': Experimental or theoretical work undertaken principally to acquire new knowledge of the fundamental principles of phenomena or observable facts, not primarily directed towards a specific practical aim or objective.

'Development': 'Development' is related to all phases before 'production' such as:
(a) design;
(b) design research;
(c) design analysis;
(d) design concepts;
(e) assembly of prototypes;
(f) pilot production schemes;
(g) design data;
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(j) integration design; and/or
(k) layouts.

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'Use': Operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul or refurbishing.

'Export': An actual shipment or transmission of controlled items out of the country. This includes transmission of technology by electronic media, fax or telephone.

Biological Agents

Viruses

Chikungunya virus
Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever virus
Dengue fever virus
Eastern equine encephalitis virus
Ebola virus
Hantaan virus
Junin virus
Lassa fever virus
Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
Machupo virus
Marburg virus
Monkey pox virus
Rift Valley fever virus
Tick-borne encephalitis virus (Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus)
Variola virus
Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus
Western equine encephalitis virus
White pox
Yellow fever virus
Japanese encephalitis virus
Kyasanur Forest virus
Louping ill virus
Murray Valley encephalitis virus
Omsk haemorrhagic fever virus
Oropouche virus
Powassan virus
Rocio virus
St Louis encephalitis virus

Rickettsiae

Coxiella burnetii
Bartonella quintana (Rochalimea quintana, Rickettsia quintana)
Rickettsia prowazeki
Rickettsia rickettsii

Bacteria

Bacillus anthracis
Brucella abortus
Brucella melitensis
Brucella suis
Chlamydia psittaci
Clostridium botulinum
Francisella tularensis
Burkholderia mallei (Pseudomonas mallei)
Burkholderia pseudomallei (Pseudomonas pseudomallei)
Salmonella typhi
Shigella dysenteriae
Vibrio cholerae
Yersinia pestis
Clostridium perfringens, epsilon toxin producing types
Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli, serotype O157 and other verotoxin producing serotypes

Toxins as follow[1]

Botulinum toxins[2]
Clostridium perfringens toxins
Conotoxin
Ricin
Saxitoxin
Shiga toxin
Staphylococcus aureus toxins
Tetrodotoxin
Verotoxin
Microcystin (Cyanginosin)
Abrin
Cholera toxin
T-2 toxin
HT-2 toxin

[1] Excluding immunotoxins.
[2] Excluding botulinum toxins and conotoxins in product form meeting all of the following criteria:
- are pharmaceutical formulations designed for testing and human administration in the treatment of medical conditions;
- are pre-packaged for distribution as clinical or medical products; and,
- are authorized by a state authority to be marketed as clinical or medical products.

Genetically-modified Organisms

1. Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements from microorganisms in the list that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with pathogenicity.
2. Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements that contain nucleic acid sequences coding for any of the toxins on the list.

Plant Pathogens

Bacteria
Xanthomonas albilineans
Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae (Pseudomonas campestris pv. oryzae)

Fungi
Colletotrichum coffeanum var. virulans (Colletotrichum kahawae)
Cochliobolus miyabeanus (Helminthosporium oryzae)
Microcyclus ulei (syn. Dothidella ulei)
Puccinia graminis (syn. Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici)
Puccinia striiformis (syn. Puccinia glumarum)
Pyricularia grisea / Pyricularia oryzae

Genetically-modified Organisms

Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements from microorganisms in the list that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with pathogenicity.

Animal Pathogens

Viruses

African swine fever virus
Avian influenza virus 2
Bluetongue virus
Foot and mouth disease virus
Goat pox virus
Herpes virus (Aujeszky's disease)
Hog cholera virus (synonym: swine fever virus)
Lyssa virus
Newcastle disease virus
Peste des petits ruminants virus
Porcine enterovirus type 9 (synonym: swine vesicular disease virus)
Rinderpest virus

Sheep pox virus
Teschen disease virus
Vesicular stomatitis virus

Bacteria
Mycoplasma mycoides

Genetically-modified Organisms

Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements from microorganisms in the list that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with pathogenicity.

Dual-Use Biological Equipment and Related Technology

1. Equipment

1. Complete containment facilities at P3 or P4 containment level:

Complete containment facilities that meet the criteria for P3 or P4 (BL3, BL4, L3, L4) containment as specified in the WHO Laboratory Biosafety manual (2nd edition, Geneva, 1993) should be subject to export control.

2. Fermenters:

Fermenters capable of cultivation of pathogenic micro-organisms, viruses or for toxin production, without the propagation of aerosols, having a capacity of 100 litres or greater. Fermenters include bioreactors, chemostats and continuous-flow systems.

3. Centrifugal Separators:

Centrifugal separators capable of the continuous separation of pathogenic micro-organisms, without the propagation of aerosols, and having all the following characteristics:
- one or more sealing joints within the steam containment area;
- a flow rate greater than 100 litres per hour;
- components of polished stainless steel or titanium;
- capable of in-situ steam sterilisation in a closed state.
Technical note: Centrifugal separators include decanters.

4. Cross (tangential) Flow Filtration Equipment:

Cross (tangential) flow filtration equipment capable of continuous separation of pathogenic micro-organisms, viruses, toxins or cell cultures, without the propagation of aerosols, having all the following characteristics:

- a total filtration area equal to or greater than 5 square metres;
- capable of being steam-sterilized without preliminary dismantling.

5. Freeze-drying Equipment:

Steam sterilisable freeze-drying equipment with a condenser capacity of 50 kgs of ice or greater in 24 hours and less than 1000 kgs of ice in 24 hours.

6. As follows:
(a) Protective suits with full or partial ventilation.
(b) Class III biological safety cabinets or isolators with similar performance standards (e.g. flexible isolators, dry boxes, anaerobic chambers, glove boxes, or laminar flow hoods (closed with vertical flow)).

7. Aerosol inhalation chambers:

Chambers designed for aerosol challenge testing with micro-organisms, viruses or toxins and having a capacity of 1 cubic meter or greater.

8. Complete spraying systems specially designed or modified for dissemination of biological agents.

9. Equipment for the micro-encapsulation of live micro-organisms and toxins in the range of 1-10 um particle size, specifically:
(a) interfacial polycondensors;
(b) phase separators.

10. Fermenters of less than 20 litre capacity with special emphasis on aggregate orders or designs for use in combined systems.

11. Conventional or turbulent air-flow clean-air rooms and self-contained fan-HEPA filter units that may be used for P3 or P4 (BL3, BL4, L3, L4) containment facilities.

II. Related Technology

The transfer of 'technology' for 'development' or 'production' of:
(a) controlled biological agents; or
(b) controlled dual-use biological equipment items.

Controls on 'technology' transfer do not apply to information 'in the public domain' or to 'basic scientific research' or the minimum necessary information for patent application.

The approval for export of any controlled item of dual-use equipment also authorizes the export to the same end-user of the minimum 'technology' required for the installation, operation, maintenance, or repair of that item.

Definition of Terms

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(a) design;
(b) design research;
(c) design analysis;
(d) design concepts;
(e) assembly of prototypes;
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(g) design data;
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'Use': Operation, installation, (including on-site installation), maintenance, (checking), repair, overhaul or refurbishing.

United Nations S/2006/854

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 November 2006
English
Original: French

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Recalling that it endorsed the Agreement signed by the Ivorian political forces in Linas-Marcoussis on 24 January 2003 (S/2003/99) (the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement) approved by the Conference of Heads of State on Côte d'Ivoire, held in Paris on 25 and 26 January 2003, the Agreement signed in Accra on 30 July 2004 (the Accra III Agreement) and the Agreement signed in Pretoria on 6 April 2005 (the Pretoria Agreement),

Commending the continued efforts of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, and reiterating its full support for them,

Paying tribute to President Thabo Mbeki of the Republic of South Africa for the untiring efforts he has deployed in the service of peace and reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the numerous initiatives he has taken to move forward the peace process, in his capacity as African Union Mediator, driven by his deep commitment to finding African solutions to African problems,

Commending also the constant efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Pierre Schori, and of the High Representative for the Elections, Mr. Gérard Stoudmann, and of the International Working Group (IWG), and reiterating its full support for them,

Reaffirming its support to the impartial forces, namely the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces which support it,

Having taken note of the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union adopted at its 64th meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government, held on 17 October 2006 in Addis Ababa ("the decision of the Peace and Security Council") (S/2006/829),

Having heard on 25 October 2006 the report by M. Saïd Djinnit, Commissioner of the African Union,

06-59730 (E) 011106

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 October 2006 (S/2006/821), in particular its paragraphs 68 to 80,

Bearing in mind that the constitutional mandate of President Laurent Gbagbo expired on 30 October 2005 and the mandate of the former National Assembly expired on 16 December 2005,

Expressing its serious concern at the persistence of the crisis and the deterioration of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, including its grave humanitarian consequences causing large-scale civilian suffering and displacement,

Reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire,

Determining that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Endorses* the decision of the Peace and Security Council, *underlines* that its unfettered implementation requires the full support from the Council, *considers* therefore that the following provisions of the present resolution, based on the decision of the Peace and Security Council, aim at implementing fully the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire and at organizing free, open, fair and transparent elections in this country by 31 October 2007, and *affirms* that such provisions are intended to be applicable during the transition period until a newly elected President takes up his duties and a new National Assembly is elected;

2. *Takes note* of the tenth final communique of the IWG dated 8 September 2006;

3. *Takes note* of the impossibility of organizing elections, presidential and legislative, on the scheduled date and of the expiry, on 31 October 2006, of the transition period and of the mandates of President Laurent Gbagbo and Prime Minister, Mr. Charles Konan Banny;

4. *Recalls* paragraphs 5 and 8 of the tenth final communique of the IWG dated 8 September 2006, paragraph 10 of the decision of the Peace and Security Council and paragraph 72 (a) of the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 October 2006 (S/2006/821), and, therefore, declares that the full implementation of the present resolution, consistent with paragraphs 13 and 14 of the decision of the Peace and Security Council, and of the peace process led by the Prime Minister requires full compliance by all Ivorian parties and that no legal provisions should be invoked by them to obstruct the process;

5. *Endorses* the decision of the Peace and Security Council that President Laurent Gbagbo should remain Head of State as from 1 November 2006 for a new and final transition period not exceeding 12 months;

6. *Endorses* the decision of the Peace and Security Council to renew the mandate of the Prime Minister, Mr. Charles Konan Banny, as from 1 November 2006 for a new and final transition period not exceeding 12 months, and *endorses also* the decision of the Peace and Security Council that the Prime Minister shall not be eligible to stand for the presidential elections to be organized by 31 October 2007;

7. *Stresses* that the Prime Minister shall have a mandate to implement all the provisions of the road map drawn up by the IWG and of the agreements concluded between the Ivorian parties with a view to holding free, open, fair and transparent elections by 31 October 2007 at the latest, with support from the United Nations and potential donors, and to carry out, in particular:

The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme,

The identification of population and registration of voters in order to compile credible electoral rolls,

The operations of disarmament and dismantling of militias,

The restoration of State authority and the redeployment of the administration and public services throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire,

The technical preparations for the elections,

The restructuring of the armed forces, in accordance with paragraph 17 of the decision of the Peace and Security Council and paragraph 3 article f) of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement;

8. *Stresses* that the Prime Minister, for the implementation of the mandate set out in paragraph 7 above, must have all the necessary powers, and all appropriate financial, material and human resources, as well as full and unfettered authority, consistent with ECOWAS recommendations dated 6 October 2006, and must be empowered to take all necessary decisions, in all matters, within the Council of Ministers or the Council of Government, by ordinances or decree-laws;

9. *Stresses also* that the Prime Minister, for the implementation of the mandate set out in paragraph 7 above, must also have the necessary authority over the Defence and Security Forces of Côte d'Ivoire;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 10 article (iii) of the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union dated 6 October 2005 (S/2005/639) and the statement of president of the Council dated 9 December 2005 (S/PRST/2005/60), *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 6 and 7 of resolution 1633 (2005), and *recalls* that the Prime Minister shall have full authority over the Government that he will establish;

11. *Reaffirms* that the DDR and identification processes should be carried out concomitantly, *stresses* the centrality of both processes to the peace process, *urges* the Prime Minister to implement them without delay, and *calls upon* all the Ivorian parties to cooperate fully with him in this regard;

12. *Demands* the immediate resumption of the programme for the disarmament and dismantling of militias throughout the national territory, *stresses* that this programme is a key element of the peace process, and *underlines* the individual responsibility of the leaders of the militias in the full implementation of this process;

13. *Urges* the Prime Minister to immediately take all appropriate measures, through the signing of the relevant ordinances in the conditions set out in paragraph 8 above, to expedite the issuance of birth and nationality certificates in the context of the identification process, in a spirit of equity and transparency;

14. *Demands* that all the Ivorian parties concerned, in particular the Armed Forces of Forces Nouvelles and the Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire, participate fully and in good faith in the work of the quadripartite commission responsible for overseeing the implementation of the DDR programme and the operations for the disarmament and dismantling of militias;

15. *Invites* the Prime Minister to establish immediately, in liaison with all the Ivorian parties, UNOCI and the French forces which support it, a working group responsible for submitting to him a plan on the restructuring of the Defence and Security Forces and preparing possible seminars on security sector reform to be organized by the African Union and ECOWAS, with a view to rebuilding Defence and Security Forces committed to the values of integrity and republican morality;

16. *Encourages* the African Union and ECOWAS to organize seminars on security sector reform, in collaboration with partners and with the participation of commanding and senior officers from West African countries emerging from conflict, to examine, among other issues, the principles of civilian control of armed forces and personal and individual responsibility for acts of impunity or violation of human rights;

17. *Invites* the Prime Minister to establish immediately, in liaison with all the Ivorian parties concerned and the High Representative for the Elections, a working group responsible for helping him implement the identification of the population and registration of voters, in order to ensure their credibility and transparency;

18. *Encourages* the Prime Minister to seek, as appropriate, the active involvement of civil society in moving the peace process forward, and *urges* the Ivorian parties, the High Representative for the Elections together with UNOCI to take account of the rights and resources of women and of gender considerations as set out in resolution 1325 (2000) as cross-cutting issues in the implementation of the peace process including through the consultations with local and international women's groups;

19. *Demands* that all Ivorian parties end all incitement to hatred and violence, in radio and television broadcasting as well as in any other media, and urges the Prime Minister to establish and implement without delay a code of conduct for the media, in conformity with the decisions taken at Yamoussoukro on 5 July 2006 and the decision of the Peace and Security Council;

20. *Endorses* the decision of the Peace and Security Council that, to avoid multiple and conflicting mediation efforts, the President Denis Sassou Nguesso of the Republic of the Congo ("the Mediator"), in his capacity as Chairperson of the African Union shall lead the mediation efforts, in liaison with the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union and ECOWAS and, as the need may arise, in liaison with any other African leader willing to make a contribution to the search for peace in Côte d'Ivoire and *underlines* that the representative of the Mediator in Côte d'Ivoire will lead, in liaison with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the day-to-day mediation;

21. *Requests* the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States to continue to monitor and follow up closely the implementation of the peace process, and *invites* them to review before 1 February 2007 the progress achieved, and should they deem it appropriate, to review the situation again between that date and 31 October 2007, and *requests* them to report to the Council, through

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the Secretary-General, on their assessment and, if necessary, to submit to the Council any new recommendations;

22. *Renews* for a period of 12 months the mandate of the High Representative for the Elections laid down in paragraph 7 of resolution 1603 (2005), *underscores* that the Peace and Security Council of the African Union encouraged the High Representative for the Elections to play a greater role in the resolution of disputes linked to the electoral process, or issues arising out of the procedures and processes to be adopted to ensure open, free, fair and transparent elections, and *decides* therefore that, in addition to this mandate, the High Representative for the Elections, in full support of and in consultation with the Prime Minister:

shall be the sole authority authorized to arbitrate with a view to preventing or resolving any problems or disputes related to the electoral process, in liaison with the Mediator;

shall certify that all stages of the electoral process, including the process of identification of the population, the establishment of a register of voters and the issuance of voters' cards, provide all the necessary guarantees for the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections in accordance with international standards;

23. *Requests* UNOCI, consistent with its mandate in resolution 1609 to protect United Nations personnel, to provide security to the High Representative for the Elections, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

24. *Recalls* paragraph 9 above, and *stresses* therefore that the Prime Minister must have authority over the personnel of the Defense and Security Forces of Côte d'Ivoire who ensure his close protection and provide the security of his offices, including through designating them, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 2 (alinea 1) of resolution 1609 (2005);

25. *Recalls* the IWG's role of guarantor and impartial arbitrator of the peace process, and *requests* the IWG to:

- establish as soon as possible, in liaison with the Prime Minister, a precise timetable for the implementation of the main components of the road map,

- evaluate, monitor and follow up closely the progress achieved in implementing the road map on a monthly basis,

report to the Council, through the Secretary-General, on its assessment of the progress achieved and on any obstacles encountered by the Prime Minister in carrying out his mandate set out in paragraph 7 above,

submit as appropriate, to all the Ivorian parties concerned and to the Council, any recommendations it deems necessary;

26. *Demands* that all Ivorian parties refrain from any use of force and violence, including against civilians and foreigners, and from all kinds of disruptive street protests;

27. *Demands* that all Ivorian parties guarantee the security and freedom of movement of all Ivorian nationals throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire;

28. *Demands* that all Ivorian parties cooperate fully with the operations of UNOCI and the French forces which support it, as well as United Nations agencies

and associated personnel, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security and freedom of movement of their personnel, as well as associated personnel, throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, and *reaffirms* that any obstacle to their freedom of movement or to the full implementation of their mandates would not be tolerated;

29. *Urges* countries neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire to prevent any cross-border movement of combatants or arms into Côte d'Ivoire;

30. *Reiterates* its serious concern at all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, and urges the Ivorian authorities to investigate these violations without delay in order to put an end to impunity;

31. *Recalls* the individual responsibility of all Ivorian parties, including members of the Ivorian Defence and Security Forces and of the Armed Forces of the Forces Nouvelles, whatever their rank, in the implementation of the peace process;

32. *Underlines* that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the Committee established by paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) who are determined to be, among other things, blocking the implementation of the peace process, including by attacking or obstructing the action of UNOCI, of the French forces which support it, of the High Representative for the Elections, of the IWG, of the Mediator or his representative in Côte d'Ivoire, responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 19 September 2002, inciting publicly hatred and violence or in violation of the arms embargo, as provided in resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005);

33. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.